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Review
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Review by: August B. Hollingshead
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these people since they do not exclusively put their faith in good luck but investigate the chances of the football teams on the coupons, a pastime which often interests the whole family. Against this background, it is natural that football betting as the author has found has not shown any damaging effect on gamblers' relationship to their friends, their spouses, or to their work.

We have observed that the author has made an interesting investigation of the extent to which different strata of the population participate in the betting activity.

We can recommend the treatise to the study of those scholars who want a more precise knowledge of the kind of gambling which has been the object of the author's research.

BERTIL AHRNBORG

Stockholm

DAVID R. HUNTER. *The Slums: Challenge and Response.* Pp. xiii, 294. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1964. $6.95.

David Hunter begins his book with the statement, "This is not a book for scholars." While students of urban sociology and specialists in social disorganization may agree, there are many in academia, whether in the ranks of faculty or in student status, who will find here a useful guide to theory and research as well as a variety of seriously conceived prescriptions for reform.

For, out of his long experience in the Youth Development Program at the Ford Foundation, his present work with the Edgar Stern Family Fund, and earlier community development assignments in the United States and abroad, Hunter brings outrage at inequity, respect for data and for theory, and a creative search for solutions congruent with social realities and fundamental ideals.

The interested audience consists of policy makers on all levels of government and those who in civic associations, unions, Parent-Teacher Associations, citizen boards, and elsewhere must plan and implement change. Here they will find facts about the slums which house twelve million Americans and which both reflect and contribute to our poverty situation. They will come to appreciate how a continuation of this situation undermines domestic progress and weakens our international position. The ties to the racial problem are made obvious.

While space does not permit summarization of Hunter's indictment and his program, it should be noted that he speaks with expertise about priorities and strategies in health, education, welfare, housing and urban renewal, and in the fields of job training and racial integration. His plea for citizen participation as a key component in urban community development makes eloquent answer to those who seek to suppress such activities as soon as their possible differences with various establishments become clear.

Those who are now planning community action programs in the context of the anti-poverty program will find here a storehouse of ideas and a guide to many helpful sources. The second half of the volume, devoted to "Response" to the slum "Challenge," might have been even more helpful if only, in place of his broad eclecticism and catalogue-like inclusiveness, Hunter had felt free to advance his own good judgment about several difficult matters.

The flavor of this refreshing combination of fact, theory and prescription is best conveyed in a brief quote: ". . . This book chooses the people who live in the slums and the systems of life they are in as the prime targets of policy and action if slum conditions are to be changed. It does not recommend exhortation of slum people to straighten up and fly right, clean up and work hard, do not steal and fight, and do not get sick. It does mean that the bad conditions in the slums will become better to the degree that the people who now inhabit the slums become less ignorant, have more money, have a chance to move up and out, have the opportunities to do so and become aware that they have that chance."

ALFRED J. KAHN

Professor
Columbia University
School of Social Work

FRANK RIESSMAN, JEROME COHEN, and ARTHUR PEARL (Eds.). *Mental Health of the Poor: New Treatment Approaches*

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for Low Income People. Pp. xv, 648. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1964. No price.

This anthology ranges from a book review to an unpublished tape recording. The editors have prepared a seven-page introduction, but of these seven pages almost two are quoted from other authors' published works. The materials are grouped into four general categories: (1) Poverty, Mental Illness, and Treatment; (2) Low Income Behavior and Cognitive Style; (3) Psychotherapeutic Approaches for Low Income People; and (4) Rehabilitation of the Criminal, the Delinquent, and the Drug Addict. Although each of the four parts of the volume is subdivided into sections, there is no interpretative text between the sections, and, moreover, no summary is provided at the end of a section. Finally, there is neither a summary chapter nor an index; the reprinted material just comes to an end.

The three-score titles are selected largely from psychiatric, sociologic, psychologic, and social work journals. A few reprinted papers report original research, for example, "A Survey of Mental Disease in an Urban Population: Prevalence by Race and Income," by Benjamin Pasamanick and associates, pp. 39–49. However, the majority may be viewed as programmatic statements by an author or authors on some facet of mental illness, low socioeconomic status, crime, or addiction.

The editors state in their one-page preface that six general considerations guided their selection of papers for this effort: (1) Reported relationships between socioeconomic status and mental health and illness in defined populations are suspect; (2) Studies of the poor should be focused on subgroups such as habitual criminals, drug addicts, the unskilled, and the chronically unemployed; (3) Treatment approaches should be oriented toward more appropriate services for a target group within each loosely conceived subgroup of the poor; (4) Low income groups have a higher potential for psychotherapy than is currently recognized; (5) Social psychiatry needs to be directed toward the poor and by a "class-focused technology"; and (6) Psychiatric treatment agencies need to be integrated more with other institutions than is presently the practice. The editors are explicit that value judgments rather than scientific criteria shaped their selection of materials for this anthology.

The product is a mixed bag of readings. It is a volume in a technical sense. It is a nonbook in an intellectual sense. What audience it is expected to reach is unclear. The editors have assembled a large amount of assorted material, more or less germane to the subject, from a considerable number of disparate sources.

AUGUST B. HOLLINGSHEAD
Yale University

Royal Commission on Health Services: 1964, Vol. I. Pp. xxii, 914. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1964. $10.00.

Charged to make a comprehensive survey of health services and to recommend means for improvement of health care for all Canadians, the Royal Commission presents two hundred specific recommendations dealing with provision of health services, development of manpower and facilities, health statistics, research, public health, and financing. The central recommendation is based on a "Health Charter for Canadians" and calls for a "universal Health Services Programme for the Canadian people." This would provide universal coverage for comprehensive health services administered on the provincial level and include physicians' services, prescribed drugs, home care, appliances and limited dental and optical services. The successes of the National Hospital Insurance Program initiated in 1957 which provides comprehensive coverage for hospital care to 98 per cent of the population encouraged the Commission to advise that other health services be financed by a similar mechanism. The proposal envisions Federal formula grants to assist programs introduced and administered by the Provinces and payment for services on the basis of negotiated fee schedules. The Commission advised participation in payment by the recipient of drugs and certain other items. As was the hospital program, the health services program is built on the ex-

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